

EL ***DIARIO*** **de la** **GENTE**

Vol. II

9 de Noviembre, 1973

No. 10



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Aid not enough: students

Students unanimously agree to the inefficiency of the University financial aid offices' processing of their financial aid packets, says a poll conducted by the Financial Aid Committee of 121 students.

In a recent survey regarding financial aid problems, students polled complained about the delay in receiving their financial aid monies due to understaffing problems at the financial aid office, loss of student records, insufficient funding, disorganization, jobs.

The overwhelming majority of students also complained of persistent problems as:

— Financial aid is not sufficiently meeting the demands of the higher cost of living.

— Students don't have enough money to buy books and supplies, causing them to fall behind in their classes.

— Students don't have enough money to pay the high monthly rent.

— Students said they don't

even have enough money in a household of roommates to buy enough food for one entire meal.

— Delay in receiving National Direct Student Loan (NDSL); increased percentage of NDSL's, etc.

One student received a \$1175 NDSL check because "by the time they worked on my packet, there were no more grants or work study monies left; I had everything turned in before school started, but some forms were lost."

Another student complained that her expected contribution from summer earnings was \$250.00 when she was attending summer school. One other student said his parents were barely making enough money to eat and provide a roof over their heads.

— Work Study jobs; 33 students indicated they have work study jobs, only 24 were happy with them. Fifty-three students didn't qualify for work study because of financial

need or class standing.

The majority of freshmen students don't have work study, therefore their budget is supplemented with larger amounts of loan monies (NDSL), and smaller grant monies.

Most all sophomores, juniors, and seniors who qualify complained that work study interferes with their studying time, causing them to fall behind in classes.

— Problems in receiving stipends; 26 students who qualified for stipends had problems getting them and missed classes waiting in line.

— Students have had to fill out the same forms more than once because they have been misplaced at the financial aid office.

— Many students have left the University because of financial aid problems; they don't have enough money to continue.

"Students get tired of getting the runaround all the time, don't have enough money to live off of, so they quit school to find jobs," one student said.

Head lettuce revival fizzles

An attempt by students opposing the lettuce boycott to lift last Spring's decision of a University wide boycott of head lettuce has failed.

Members of the Student Advisory Council (SAC) and students opposing the boycott initiated a referendum several weeks ago in which dormitory students were asked to vote on whether they felt dormitory cafeterias should continue the boycott of iceberg (head) lettuce or of adding head lettuce to the alternatives leaf and romaine lettuce currently offered.

The referendum was approved

in the dorms by approximately 200 votes with students wishing to end the boycott. "The vote is not sufficient enough to show victory for either side," said Allen Martinez of the Farm Labor Task Force (FLTF).

The ASUC Senate has also resolved to not recognize the results of the referendum to end the boycott, claiming that both sides of the issue had not been equally presented prior to the vote.

FLTF and ASUC spokesmen said members of the SAC and students opposing the boycott had been given more time to campaign against the boycott than had

boycott supporters and the FLTF.

After six months of efforts, last spring members of the FLTF and ASUC campaigned in the dorms and collected 2200 signatures of dormitory residents who were in favor of the lettuce boycott in the dorms and on campus.

At that time, Vice President for Student and Minority Affairs, James Corbridge said opponents of the boycott would have to show similar support to discontinue the boycott; however, he failed to provide a written statement insuring his commitment.

"Let's join hands"

"Let's Join Hands" is the theme of this year's Polycultural Dinner, which will feature a potpourri of food and entertainment Nov. 16 from 6-10 p.m.

This year's dinner, sponsored by HRC in conjunction with C.U. Parents, Ltd., UMC Board, and Cosmo Club will be held in the UMC Glenn Miller Ballroom.

Elizabeth Martinez, dinner coordinator, said "The Polycultural dinner is an intercultural thrust aimed towards all student groups, organizations, minorities, and faculty to experience different cultures for an evening."

"It is hoped that the Polycultural dinner can bring about a cultural awareness of ten different cultures in a sharing of various ethnic foods and entertainment," Martinez said.

Foods representing cultures of Mexican, Russian, Jewish, Black, Arab, Japanese, East Indian, German, French, and American cultures will be served at the buffet dinner.

Entertainment will include the CU Folklorico Ballet, CU Black Choir, CU Russian Choir and Dancers, Denver East High School Band, and Ballet Tepeyac.

Advance tickets are now on sale for \$2.50 per person at the Human Relations Center, UMC 328, Koenig Alumni Center, and the UMC Loggia ticket booth. Only a limited number of tickets are available.

For further information regarding the Polycultural dinner or ticket information, contact Cathy Maes, Melvon Houston, or Anna England, UMC 328, who are also planning the dinner.

CHICANOS OPPOSE WITCH-HUNT

The Denver Police Department, working in close cooperation with Denver television stations, radio stations and newspapers, is attempting to murder another Chicano on the basis of unproved allegations and outright lies.

Francisco Martinez is accused by Denver Police of mailing bombs to Denver addresses. Francisco Martinez was tried by the Rocky Mountain News and the Denver Post, was sentenced to death by Denver Channels Nine, Seven, Four and Two, and is now in hiding for fear of his life.

A variety of charges have been leveled against Francisco, but he will not be allowed a fair trial on these charges unless we move to protect him. A number of Chicanos have already responded to the trial by the press, and their words can be read on page 5.

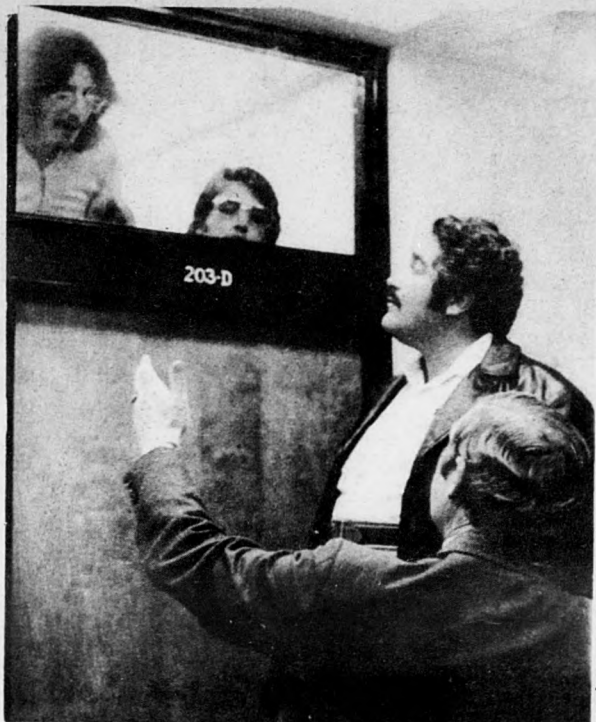


Photo by John L. Kaplan

Vice President for University Relations Roland Rautenstrauss tells students barricaded inside Regent Hall that they will be granted amnesty from prosecution. He also agreed to meet with students and State Congressman Sandy Arnold immediately at Macky Auditorium. Prof. Sal Rameriz acted as a mediator with University officials.

FINANCIAL AID CRISIS

The financial aid crisis came to a head last week when seven students took over offices in Regent Hall; angry students called for the immediate resignation of James Corbridge, Vice President of Minority Affairs; and a delegation of students were forced out of Governor John Vanderhoof's office after he refused to deal with the problem.

Because of the seriousness of the situation and because of the number of students affected by financial aid, *El Diario* is devoting much of this issue to an examination of the problem. The articles were written by the student financial aid committee and staff members of *El Diario*.

The following is a brief recap of recent events:

October 3 — Students marched on Regent Hall and demanded that their immediate needs be met. It was five weeks into the semester and many students had not received any assistance. Students were without books, rent money and food.

The administration agreed with the students and promised to process all financial aid packets by Oct. 11. This promise was not met.

October 30 — Seven students barricaded themselves inside the Offices of Student Affairs after they met with Dean of Student Affairs E. James Quigley. The Dean told the group they would have to wait until next semester before the financial aid packages could be re-evaluated.

Soon after the students had taken over the office inside Regent Hall, minority students began to gather outside and shout support for those inside. According to some of the students inside, the police were attempting to get to them and were making threats.

The confrontation ended when Vice President for University Relations Roland Rautenstrauss set up an open meeting between the students and State Representative Sandy Arnold.

At the open meeting 300 students voiced dissatisfaction with the overall performance of the Financial Aid Department. They said they could not wait until next semester for more aid.

Vice President for Minority Affairs James Corbridge was asked to resign by the students. He said he would not resign under pressure. "How can you represent us? You aren't our color," one Black student said. The students were demanding that Corbridge step down and permit a minority person to take his place.

Arnold told the students that it would take a special session of the state legislature to allocate emergency funds in time to aid students this semester. "Then we want a special session," several students said.

Since the governor is the only person who can call a special session of the State legislature, Arnold arranged for a meeting between the students and the governor.

November 2 — The meeting between Gov. John Vanderhoof and ten financial aid students ended in complete chaos after the governor walked out on the students only 15 minutes after the meeting began. Vanderhoof refused to call a special session and told the group, "you don't approach the governor of the State of Colorado and demand," he said.

The students said the governor refused to listen to them and leafed through papers on his desk while they talked to him. When the students said they needed immediate aid to buy food, pay rent and provide shelter for their families, Vanderhoof said, "I've been hungry more days than you have lived."

From the beginning it was evident the governor was not prepared to make any concessions and when the 15 minutes he gave the students was up, he called about 10 Denver police to clear the students from his office.

The meeting ended with the students being pushed out of the office by the officers. Rep. Arnold, who was present at the meeting, told the students to give the governor a chance and wait two weeks while he studied the problem.

This edition of *El Diario de la Gente* will be the last regular newspaper edition for the Fall semester, 1973. However, the second edition of *El Diario* magazine will be published before the end of the semester.

We will not publish *El Diario* newspaper unless a crisis arises before the magazine is published. We hope that you can help distribute *El Diario* magazine to your respective communities.

OK. You've got the goods. We've got your money. How would you like a little back?

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Save those receipts.

Rebates make good sense.



The University of Colorado Bookstores.
Where you could see your money twice.

Vejito remembers Pancho Villa

by Leonard Maestas

This poor man called and the lord heard, and saved him out off all his troubles.

The Lord is close to the brokenhearted, and rescues those whose spirit is crushed.

PSALM 34:6,18

You may have noticed a sign in the UMAS office that reads: "Senor Francisco Rosales, in the Boulder Manor Nursing Home Rm#401 is lonely. He speaks no English. Come visit him on Baseline."

If you have noticed and just ignored it, look again, especially at the word "lonely" then ask yourself: What is loneliness? Have I ever really been lonely?

If you want answers to these questions you must visit Senor Rosales who is indeed lonely. Not only will you learn the real meaning of loneliness, you will also gain an educational as well as emotional experience.

Substitute companionship

As I walked the hallways of the Nursing home towards the room of Senor Rosales, I noticed an old woman sitting on a rocking chair with a toy doll in her arms.

I thought to myself how ridiculous she looked as she tried to put the doll to sleep. Little did I know that the doll was a substitute for human companionship. I learned that this substitute relieved at least some of her loneliness.

When I arrived at room 401, Senor Rosales was sitting on a

wheelchair next to his bed. After I had introduced myself, I could see a gleam in his eyes and a smile as he asked me to sit down.

Can't remember

It seems that Senor Rosales has chosen to forget as much of the past as possible including his age. "I don't remember how old I am, I just can't remember," Rosales said. I then asked him to at least guess but he insisted that he didn't know.

Holding back his emotions, he began to explain as much as he could about his native Mexico. "I was born in Chihuahua, Mexico and came to the U.S. after my wife died in Ciudad Juarez. I came to the U.S. and became an American citizen to take advantage of the benefits," Rosales said.

Worked in mines

Asked what kind of work he did, Senor Rosales, holding a kleenex tissue in his wrinkled hand and wiping his eyes said: "I used to work in the mines. The mines made me the sick man I am today."

Senor Rosales could not remember what kind of mines he worked and tried to explain that fire burned up above and that soot filled the mine. I asked him if they were coal mines and he agreed.

"The jobs in the mines were so hard that nobody wanted to do the work," Rosales said. "I used to come out sweating after crawling on my hands and knees all day." Again Senor Rosales blamed his sickness on the mines.

Americans or Mexicans

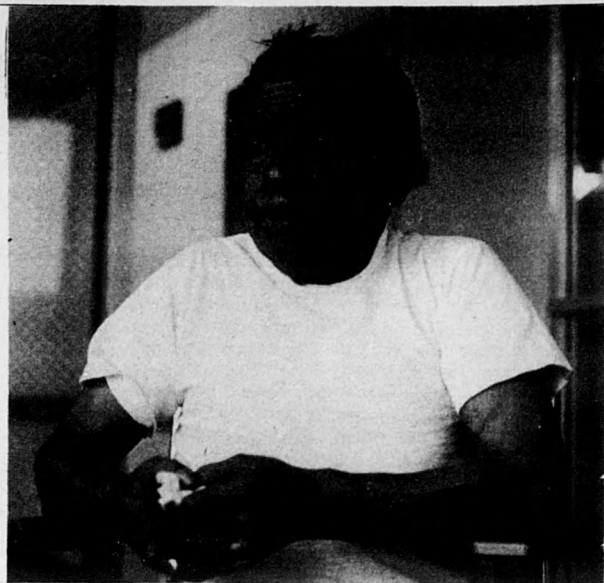
The conversation then switched over to the days of Francisco "Pancho" Villa and the revolution. Rosales said, "but I do remember one time when I was sitting close to a street in Ciudad Juarez when Francisco Villa came riding in with all his men."

Rosales went on to say that Villa asked the men that were standing around to choose whether they wanted to be Americans or Mexicans. Villa then told those that wanted to be Americans to stand on one side and those that wanted to be Mexicans, to stand on the other.

Rosales continued by saying that Villa was upset and furious because of those who chose to be Americans, and that Villa had told them, "I should put you up against the wall and shoot you." "A lot of people said he [Villa] was a bad man but actually he was a very good man," Rosales said. "The people respected him very much."

Don't leave

After a lengthy conversation, and as the hour grew late, I told Senor Rosales that I had to leave. I could tell by the lonely look in his eyes that he didn't want me to leave just then. My visit ended with Senor Francisco Rosales as he said, "When you want to visit me again you're very welcome and let me say that you have a friend; whenever you want, you know you have a friend."



Senor Francisco Rosales photos by Danny Salazar

School board approves busing for Chicanitos

The Boulder Valley School Board has agreed to provide bus transportation for children from the University Housing complexes of Colorado Court and East Campus housing to Aurora 7 Elementary School.

Parents of the University Families Association expressed their concern to the board last week about the hazardous conditions the 96 primarily Chicano children are subjected to when taking any one of several routes to the Aurora 7 School, and asked the board to take immediate action to allocate the bus transportation.

The hazards of the routes taken by many of the children involve crossing vacant lots, crossing a ravine, walk along a motorcycle track, ford the Public Service Canal, and walk along the edge of the canal to school.

The ravine is steep, motorcycles often splatter the children with mud, and there is a danger that the children could fall into the ditch and drown.

The distance from the furthest buildings on East Campus and Colorado Courts to the Aurora 7 Elementary School is over a mile, taking the shortest route.

The route through the field which many children take, is remote from residential areas where older adults could help children in danger. There have been reports of foul play, suspicious activities, and child molesting in the area.

Parents attending the meeting quoted police statistics obtained from Detective Mares of the city's Sex Offenders Division, showing that the East Campus housing area and Colorado Court vicinity, has one of the biggest crime rates in the city.

There have been five incidents of indecent exposure and sex assaults in the Aurora 7 area this year. According to Detective Mares, "Most of the incidents happen behind the school after school hours when children go down to the creek area to play (the Public Service Canal area). Not one of the sex offenders in the Aurora 7 area has ever been arrested."

The school board approved the request despite strong disapproval from board members, Ed Hubin and Sybil Downing, who claimed a special bus would set a precedent that would have to be followed in other schools in the district. Board member Ed Hubin even questioned why children didn't obey their parents, staying on the sidewalk along 30th street rather than taking the other routes, to which the parents replied that "children don't always obey."

The board agreed to provide transportation for Aurora 7 for this school year, with further information to be brought to the board next summer before the start of school next year.

Ramirez developing 'Chicano' test

Professor Albert Ramirez of the Psychology Department is developing a test aimed at accurately measuring the intelligence of Chicanos, for some Anglo psychologists have been trying to prove that Chicanos and Blacks are genetically inferior in intelligence to their Anglo peers.

Professor Ramirez said that his test, still in the experimental stage, will demonstrate that testing procedures and test content have important effects on how intelligent a person is judged.

"I administered the test to a group of Anglo and Chicano students," Ramirez said, "with half the test in Spanish, half in English. While the Anglo students scored in the 60's (out of a possible 150), Chicanos scored in the 100's."

Ramirez noted similar attempts to make intelligence tests more reflective of a persons' true mental abilities, and cited the Black Intelligence Test for Cultural Homogeneity (BITCH). Blacks did notably better on this test, with its emphasis on Black culture, than did Anglo students.

What is intelligence?

Intelligence tests have been controversial for a long time, and became even more so after Arthur Jensen, an obscure Berkeley pro-

fessor, published a study in 1969. His theory: intelligence, Jensen said, was determined by genetics rather than by environment.

Dropping Classes

Don't forget, Friday is the last day to drop classes without discredit.

Procedure to drop classes:

1. Obtain drop card from the department of the course you are dropping.

2. Obtain instructor's signature.

3. Submit drop card to Admissions & Records office, Regent Hall.

If you are failing a class drop it, or ask for the pass/fail option.

For further information, contact Joey Levat at Ext. 7730.

Jensen's theory reasserted an age-old belief that a person's race determined intelligence. The modern theory states that environment and chance determine how far a person progressed in developing his or her abilities.

Blacks who did poorly on intelligence tests, Jensen said, performed so because they just didn't have it, and not because of environmental blocks (poor schools, chaotic family life, educator discrimination, etc.) Jensen's theory was echoed and expanded on by Harvard Professor Richard Herrnstein, who went so far as to call for an end to programs designed to eliminate environmentally-caused intelligence differences.

Herrnstein testified to Congressional committees that money was being wasted on these education programs, when instead Blacks and Chicanos should be taught to accept the differences and the 'obvious' implications of Jensen's theory.

A cry went up from other racists who called for sterilization of those deemed less intelligent than the master race. An equally and even louder cry was voiced by educators and psychologists who said that Jensen and Herrnstein were full of shit.

Daniels to the rescue

Those proponents of Jensen's theory suffered a severe lambasting in the October issue of *Harper's* magazine, where author Norman Daniels examines the study done by Jensen and the resultant glee of white racists, and then destroys Jensen's statements.

Daniels intensely studied all of Jensen's procedures, and found a number of weaknesses and lies. Without going too far into Daniels' article (The article is entitled "The Smart White Man's Burden," and appeared in *Harper's* magazine in the October, 1973 issue), one Jensen conclusion Daniels took issue with was the measurement of intelligence. Daniels contends intelligence is not an easily measured trait such as height, or weight, but

is instead varied according to what criteria are used to judge intelligence, what time in life the test is administered, etc.

The validity of intelligence tests rests solely on how well the test measures intelligence in life, not in solely academic terms. IQ tests tend to measure how well a person has assimilated and adapted himself to the majority society. The standards used in the tests are the standards of the WASP society.

How then, do we measure intelligence? Professor Ramirez feels that if tests are used, they must be changed to accommodate different cultural environments.

A number of other factors figure into the validity of IQ tests. For one, even the person administering the test is a subject of controversy. A study done of the performance of children given tests showed that if the person administering the test is of the same race as the one who answered the questions, he tends to do better. For example, if a Black administrator gives a test to a Black student, the Black student tends to do better than he would if a white administrator gave the test.

Also, the type of test given has an important effect on how the tested person does. Studies done on minority-group elementary students show that if students are told they are taking a test in the traditional manner, they tend to freeze up and perform poorly.

For a long time, minorities have been excluded from colleges and universities; a lot of this can be attributed to the one-sided findings of Jensen and the testing procedures and content that have been adopted by Educators and psychologists since time immemorial.

It is just recently that minorities have been able to enter into colleges and universities in large numbers. The theories of the inimitable Jensen and others like him who have been "Nursed" in "White oriented" institutions are finally being refuted by vast numbers of "Educated" minority groups.

Bilingual and Bicultural Tutors needed to Tutor young Chicanitos in the Basics. In Longmont. Work-study positions only.

**Contact Ben Cordova at T.B.
1 443-2211, ext. 8316.**

EDITORIALS

Watch the Affirmative Action hurdles

For over six months *El Diario* has been covering the Affirmative Action hiring controversy both at the University and in the city of Boulder government. However, some people are still unsure what Affirmative Action is all about.

One of the mainstays of the Chicano movement has always been more equitable employment of Chicanos at all levels of the American economy. While private industry has been reluctant to begin plans for more hiring of minority-group members and women, local, state and federal government units have been systematically changing their employment systems to accommodate more minority and women employees.

Or have they?

The University of Colorado is a public institution supposedly governed by state and federal regulations regarding equality in hiring. However, Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) administrators evaluated employment data from the University and decided that not enough was being done to rectify employment discrimination here.

Therefore, HEW big-wigs ordered University administrators to draw up and implement an Affirmative Action hiring plan to rectify past employment inequities.

After more than a year of stalling and complaining, the University's Affirmative Action Officer, Barbara Jones, came up with a plan. Yet the battle is only half over now, since several problems keep cropping up, such as:

— *Getting there is half the fun.* When several Chicano students were certain that the University had committed grave violations of federal hiring guidelines not too long ago, I gave a call to the Denver HEW civil rights office and asked what HEW would do if University administrators were in fact violating hiring laws.

"Well," the nice lady told me, "we'd have to investigate to make sure the positions had been properly posted, and that minority-group applicants and women had been considered for the jobs. Then, we'd review the applicants' credentials to see if any discrimination had in fact taken place."

The distinct impression I got from her words was that as long as the University had gone through the motions of fairness, HEW would take no action.

— *While the cat's away...* I was also told that HEW lacked the resources to provide more than token supervision of actual implementation of affirmative action guidelines. "We're depending on students and other interested parties to tell us when violations occur," the HEW lady said.

— *Who is a Chicano?* Yet by far the most serious deficiency in Affirmative Action hiring is in the area of applicant selection. We may be making the path towards riches much easier for Hispanos with no interest in Chicano equality.

This is by far the most serious problem when dealing with Affirmative Action hiring guidelines, for one well-placed Hispano Judas can do more damage to La Raza than 10 Anglo administrators.

We tend to let down our guard after a long battle to place a Spanish-surnamed individual into an administrative post. It is extremely difficult to marshal support against such an individual no matter what he is doing, since the battle is considered won. "What are you complaining about now?" we hear from both Anglo administrators and nuestros hermanos, for "you got what you wanted, didn't you?"

This is a major tragedy. For all the blood shed for el movimiento, for all the jailed martyrs, for all the energy expended to right the wrongs done La Raza, all we might have done is made it easy for some Spanish-surnamed punk to get a job.

— *Just-us white folks.* Another Affirmative Action hurdle is also not easily surmounted, since the perpetrators of this hoax are following the federal guidelines.

You'll recall that women are also considered an underemployed minority group. One way to circumvent hiring guidelines is to hire white women, usually older, conservative women, for job openings.

The dual goals of all affirmative action plans for hiring both more women and more minority-group members tend to set the two groups against each other, since both must compete for the same positions.

An irresolvable conflict? No, not when there is a direct parallel between our problem in who is selected for job openings and women's problems with who is selected. If women are to be equally represented at all levels of employment, they must be as well organized as Chicanos are.

As with all other issues of importance to La Raza, the Affirmative Action hiring guidelines are complex and far-reaching in effect. We can beat the White Anglo-Saxon Protestant system if we continue to apply pressure to elected officials, to officials of public institutions, and to private sectors of the economy.

It will only be our constant surveillance of these people that will insure employment equality for our Raza.

— Paul Mora

Republicans try one more trick

(Ed's note: The following press release from La Raza Unida refers to a recent announcement by the Republican Party that a special committee will be formed to deal with problems being encountered with 'Hispano and Spanish-speaking voters.' According to a news story on the committee, leading Republicans have been told that Chicanos who voted for Richard Nixon feel cheated and betrayed by Nixon's actions in recent months.

The Republican spokesman said all efforts would be made to keep the Spanish-surnamed voters favorable to Republicans. President Nixon's main strategy during his term as president was to appoint 'Hispanos' to well-paid positions in the federal government. Nixon's most publicized appointment was of Romana Acosta Banuelos to the post of Treasurer of the United States.

Ms. Banuelos, who was charged with illegally hiring Mexican immigrants at her business in California, was seen by leading Republicans as a political tool, to convince California Chicanos that Nixon was serving the needs of Chicanos. (Nixon then thought he desperately needed the Chicano vote to win California.)

The Republican Party's creation of an "advisory committee" on the Spanish Speaking is nothing more than a pre-election and pre-expansionist gimmick, not a post-election, fall back reorganization and Spanish Speaking concern development. The GOP is out to gain favor among the Latinos in this country and their puppet dictators in other Latin American countries. And strategically so, for how can this Administration or any other administration (be it Democrat or Republican) otherwise pacify the Latinos in this country who are witnessing its atrocities against us and our Latino Brothers in Central and South America?

The politicians in this country are anticipating that as we become more aware and politicized we can't help but realize that the poverty, misery and upheaval in our barrios and in other countries in this hemisphere and throughout the world exist because this

country and its economic (therefore political) system survives and thrives on it?

How else can this country contain the Latino's dignity and nationalism than by now attempting to put the Spanish speaking into "supergrade" ranks in government and making our own people the puppets who pull the strings against our own people in this nation and to pull the triggers against our own people in Latin America? How else can they get our people to support their corrupt politicians if not to throw their "government position" baits at us?



LA RAZA UNIDA

And with that, people will try to justify biting on that bait by saying now we have power, "if we have people in high government positions then maybe 'they' or 'we' can do more for our people, maybe then we can be a part of this country as first-class citizens."

Media reports indicate more Spanish speaking people voted for Nixon because he put more Latinos in high administration jobs than anyone else. How can these people help but be ashamed that they are part of Watergate, part of the killings of thousands of Latinos in Chile and other Latin American countries, and part of the very administration that starves their Latin American people?

There was a time when our people's pride not only made us hard-working, creative, and respectable but intolerable to injustice. There was a time when our people's honor, as individuals, as a family, as a people together meant enough that we would retaliate against being insulted, used, and betrayed. Today a lot of our people compromise these values for a financed car, mortgaged home and even worse, a government position.

The so-called unhappiness among Latino voters cannot change by changing political party affiliations. Both Parties are the same, financed and therefore controlled by those families and corporations that have gained their power at the expense of our land, our labor, our sons and brothers

who died serving this country, and our minds (now our hearts and our pride).

Most people have been led to believe the Democratic Party is the party that has always stood up for the interest of the minorities, the "poor", the underdog. When the two-party system began, the Republicans were the ones who were making false promises to help the "underdog" and as soon as they became powerful enough in numbers and in wealthy supporters they didn't need the "underdog" vote anymore and made no bones about it, so the "underdogs" switched to the Democratic Party. Since then we have been used by both parties to help maintain this mirage about a two-party system. If these really were a two-party system we couldn't have politicians being Democrats one year and Republicans the next and vice-versa.

In New Mexico, California and Texas we have several "Spanish speaking" government representatives, both Democratic and Republican, and how much have the problems in these states and elsewhere been alleviated? How much has Representative Manuel Lujan Jr. (R-New Mexico) who is supposed to head this so-called national committee, done to solve the problems existing for the Spanish speaking in his district?

The Ragin Cajun Restaurant has "Mexican Food" 13th & College "on the Hill"

EL DIARIO de la GENTE

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Francisco Martinez receives trial by press

On Wednesday, Oct. 31, 1973, the Rocky Mountain News headlines screamed in bold headlines: "Activist Lawyer Sought in Denver Bomb Case." And so began the latest, best-planned and what will probably be the heaviest attack on the Chicano movement in Colorado. The soon-to-be-convened Denver grand jury will, under the guise of rooting out mad bombers, seek to connect, charge and eventually jail, as many Colorado Chicano leaders as they can. The typical charge will probably be conspiracy. We must not be fooled and must recognize what's happening for what it is: a full-scale attack on the Chicano movement. An attack that a united, knowledgeable and resolute response and offensive can and must defeat.

On Feb. 9, 1970, the Sunday headlines, again in bold black type, read: "Albuquerque Demolition Expert — Bus Bombing Suspect Named." The previous Thursday night, 46 Denver school buses had been bombed. The city was in shock and there was a great public outcry that the bombers be apprehended and brought to justice. Two ambulance attendants later identified from a photo, Baltasar Martinez from Conchillo, N.M., as being the man who had come to their office shortly after the bombings to ask for a bandage. The man had told the attendants that he had wounded his hand on a barbed wire fence. A high barbed wire fence surrounded the bus parking lot. Baltasar had been living in Denver for a couple of months and was one of the liberators of the Tierra Amarilla courthouse on June 5, 1967. The story went on to identify Baltasar as a known "demolition expert" who had strapped a stick of dynamite to himself and had threatened to blow up the courthouse. The story had thus established the two essential elements: (1) A crazy Chicano militant, (2) committed to violence. The evidence for this front page trial was the so called photo identification. Where had the media gotten all their "evidence?" The Denver Police Dept., knowing they could not solve the bombing, had to give the taxpayers something, and there was Baltasar. Of course, the phony allegations were easily disproved, but that didn't matter, public pressure had been satisfied. No apologies, or retraction was forthcoming from the media. Those who had defended Baltasar and had protested the trial by press, had been portrayed by the same media as militants or fools.

Trial Similarities

The similarities between the present "trial" and with Baltasar's trial by press are plainly obvious. What is sobering, are the sophisticated refinements that have been used in the attack on Francisco Martinez. The press selected and interviewed a couple of "associates" of Francisco, asked loaded questions and then selected the words they knew would produce the desired result: "screaming, violent, shouting, fanatic, fire-bomber" and on ad nauseum. Presto, Francisco is a crazy Chicano militant committed to violence,

and is also "armed and dangerous." The evidence, however, must be much stronger as the goals sought are now much higher. With Baltasar, the police simply had to get out of the embarrassing position of not being able to apprehend the real bombers; but with the present situation the police are faced with the situation where the public demand for a solution has become intolerable. There was a bomb found in the police building itself; DCTA headquarters, DO headquarters, Northside Action Center, Holiday Inn and United Way building have all been bombed; and bombs have been mailed to a policewoman and a Denver school board member. In addition, several area restaurants have had bombs planted in them. Somehow all these diverse bombings have to be solved. Somebody has to be blamed. Something better than a photo identification was needed; something that would be "irrefutable." The one type of evidence the public really believes is irrefutable is fingerprints and suddenly fingerprints are found on one of the mail bombs. Fingerprints "found" and "matched" by Denver policemen and called "irrefutable evidence" by those same policemen. Of course, their identification of Baltasar had been presented as positive. But, now the police have come right out and said it; the evidence is "irrefutable" (of course they know no evidence is irrefutable), and therefore Francisco Martinez is guilty. Not merely guilty of any ordinary crime, but a crime of the most heinous nature that only a person of the most heinous nature could commit, that is an insane person (he has a "... stare that goes right through you"; p. 5, 10/31 Rocky Mountain News).

Due Process Denied

Francisco Martinez has already been tried and found guilty in the press, all without benefit of due process; that is, the right to confront and examine those witnesses and that evidence against him, the right to present evidence on his own behalf, the right to the presumption of his innocence, the right to have all this (yes, the "irrefutable" evidence, too) judged by an impartial and fair-minded jury of peers, who must find every element of every charge proven beyond a reasonable doubt. The burden upon the state may seem heavy, but when a man or woman's (remember, "a small woman's" fingerprints were found on those same bombs) life, freedom and career is at stake, justice demands the accuser to bear that burden.

Why then, if there was irrefutable evidence, did not the police simply keep their mouths shut and arrest Francisco, without first alerting him? They knew he was in Denver. Why did they choose to conduct this gross and repulsive trial by press? Why do they want him on the run, a man marked for death?

Perhaps their so-called "irrefutable" evidence is not as "irrefutable" as they claim. The police can make and unmake evidence. One technique I have

been told, is called a "fingerprint freeze," whereby fingerprints are "frozen" for later use (whether this is the actual name is immaterial, the point being, it can be done. The trial had to be in the press because it would have failed in the courts. The jury had to have read the police/press prosecution so that their minds would forever be tainted with the belief of Francisco's guilt. That is, of course, if he ever gets to trial, if the police sentence is not executed on the street or in some basement as Francisco is "resisting."

Police Create Hysteria

Francisco Martinez and the police/press created mass bombing hysteria, will be used not only to get rid of Francisco, but also to jail Chicanos in the movement that they have been trying to get for years. This effort has increased tenfold since March 17, 1973. The device used will be the D.A.'s own rubber stamp — the grand jury. The Denver D.A. will soon convene the grand jury, which very possibly will have statewide jurisdiction, with the stated purpose of investigating Francisco Martinez and the bombings, in order to discover his "accomplices," since no one person could have done all those bombings. The real purpose will be to get conspiracy charges against the above Chicanos, who they have been trying to bust on this, but against who they don't have enough evidence to charge the actual crime itself. The D.A. can always get the indictments he wants, because he presents the evidence he wants, the witnesses he wants, in the manner he wants. He controls the investigation. Those witnesses subpoenaed will not be able to take their lawyers with them (that is, those that have



"GUILTY! YOU'RE REMANDED TO THE CUSTODY OF THE COURTS AND MAY GOD HELP YOUR SOUL."

lawyers). Many people will be hit with subpoenas and paranoia will be high. This coupled with strong public feeling will provide just the right atmosphere, or so they think.

It has been tried before, not as well-planned and coordinated, but the same trip. It will only work if we let it divide us, if we believe, as they want us to believe, that we're supporting bombing and bombers and not defending our integrity, our

movement, our Raza. We must, each of us, analyze what's happened, what's happening and what will happen. We must, armed with our knowledge, our integrity and our courage, develop an offense against this latest attack. Every Chicano they are trying to jail is a brother or sister and we must be united behind them.

International Committee For the Defense of Francisco Martinez

MALDEF condemns Denver police

The Mexican American Legal Defense Fund publicly condemns recent actions by certain Denver Police Department personnel and the crass capitalization of those actions by the media relative to accusations recently lodged against Chicano attorney, Francisco E. Martinez.

Notwithstanding the public's inclination to impute guilt to any individual who publicly defends his or her integrity and honor against vicious attack, a phenomenon which has appeared throughout the Watergate inquiry, we nevertheless are compelled to decry statements of certain Denver Police Department personnel, particularly statements issued by Captain Robert Shaughnessy, wherein the public, through the media has been assured that "irrefutable evidence", including fingerprints, has linked Francisco Martinez with attempted mail bombings, all which deprives him of his constitutional right to a fair and impartial trial.

The Supreme Court in **Sheppard v. Maxwell** long ago advised all of us that "a responsible press has always been regarded as the handmaiden of effective judicial administration, especially in the criminal prosecutions. The press does not simply publish information about trials but guards against the miscarriage of justice by subjecting the police, prosecutor and judicial process to extensive public scrutiny and criticism."

But that same Supreme Court has also cautioned that "legal trials are not like elections, to be

won through the use of the meeting-hall, the radio, the newspaper. Our judicial process also mandates that no one be punished for a crime without a charge fairly made and fairly tried in a public tribunal free of prejudice, passion, excitement and tyrannical power. Although freedom of discussion must be given the widest range compatible with the fair and orderly administration of justice, it must also not be permitted to divert any trial from the purpose of our court system — namely to adjudicate controversies in the calm-

ness and solemnity of the courtroom in accordance with legal procedures."

It should also be noted that these tenets have been recently extended by Federal courts to include the payment of monetary damages to individuals who were not afforded a fair trial because of pre-trial conduct by police officers which exceeded the limits of proper police procedures. So serious has the problem of prejudicial pre-trial publicity become that the Pennsylvania Supreme Court recently ordered

(turn to page 10)

Law students slam Martinez coverage

The very foundation of the United States system of justice is that every man is innocent until proven guilty. One of the boasts of Western Civilization is that the state has the burden of establishing guilt solely on the basis of evidence produced in court and under circumstances assuring an accused individual all the safeguards of a fair trial.

The press' portrayal of Francisco Martinez as a "screaming, shouting, violent, angry, cold staring, fanatical fire bomber with messianic zeal," is a gross and inexcusable misuse of the freedom of the press which may put the police in a frame of mind to shoot first and ask questions later.

The press has consciously selected the opinions of certain individuals and has consciously identified particular incidents of Francisco Martinez's life. This, with other innuendoes, has been presented in such a manner as to lead to sensational press coverage. He has been denied his right to an impartial jury since every potential juror in the state has been prejudiced to believe that he is guilty.

Francisco Martinez is a promising young attorney who dedicates himself to the needs of his people.

William A. Martinez
President Chicano Law Students
University of Colorado

Financial Aid saga began with demands from Chicanostudents

Since the inception of the Educational Opportunity Programs (EOP) at the University of Colorado, students have struggled to receive adequate financial aid to survive in Boulder. At present funding levels, the University is \$1.4 million short of meeting students' basic financial aid needs.

To combat the problems, which originated at the governmental and institutional levels, students have had to take matters into their own hands.

Last week students took over the University office for Student and Minority Affairs, and the takeover led to a later meeting with Colorado Governor John Vanderhoof. At that time the students demanded the Governor call a special session of the legislature to allocate the needed monies to alleviate these problems.

The demand was ignored. Several other demands were made, and following are brief descriptions of those demands.



The morning of Tuesday, Oct. 30, E. James Quigley, Dean of Student Affairs told a group of students complaining about inadequate financial aid, "There's nothing that can be done

until next semester . . . if you didn't think you were receiving enough money, you didn't have to sign the acceptance form."

\$1.4 Million unmet need

Once again the university administration has not faced its responsibility in providing the necessary financial aid assistance to the students. The figure \$1.4 million indicates this. This figure equals those monies the university was not able to supply each individual student applying for financial assistance.

The student is asked to fill out a statement in which he states his estimated yearly expenses, tuition and fees. He must also state other types of support which may include contributions from parents, outside scholarships and

summer earnings. The university then evaluates each individual's basic needs, taking into consideration the situation of each individual.

As an example, the estimated living expense for a single, resident student for the academic year 73-74 is \$2450. The university may determine that your need is such that you are allowed to receive \$2150.

The unmet need, is \$300.00. However, the unmet need is probably higher since the \$2450 does not take into consideration the high cost of living.

At present funding levels, the University of Colorado is \$1.4 million short of meeting students' basic financial aid needs.

THEREFORE WE DEMAND that Gov. Vanderhoof call a special session of the state legislature to allocate emergency funds.

FURTHERMORE: it is demanded that Gov. Vanderhoof appoint a special task force to assist students in the implementation of the following needs:

- Complete financial aid grant
- Minority Vice President for Minority Affairs
- Chicano Studies Department

\$145.2 million State Surplus while students go hungry



Needed: low-income housing

Low-cost University housing is a must if Chicanos are to continue their educational stay in Boulder. While the cost of living continually rises, the financial aid packet has remained relatively the same since the conception of E.O.P.

According to the U.S. Department of Labor, the cost of living for a family of four in Boulder was \$6,697 in 1970. However, the average married student with two children receives a financial aid package of only \$3,400.

These married students can gain entrance into married student housing which is a bit cheaper than other Boulder apartments, but these units are in much demand, creating a long waiting list. Those students who are on the waiting list must find a vacancy in an apartment building which can cost twice as much as the University housing.

The average parental income for an EOP student is \$5,480. The

parental income of his Anglo counterparts parental income averages \$11,000, according to the same survey.

The parent of an Anglo student can usually foot the bill for his child, but the Chicano students do not have this privilege in most cases. The EOP student must live on his financial aid packet alone.

The Student Budget that the office of Financial Aid follows arbitrarily assumes that rent for a single student will not exceed \$80 a month. In Boulder, the average single bedroom apartment rents for \$150.

The cost of the apartment is usually \$50 to \$60.00 more than a comparable apartment in any other area in the state.

In most cases the Financial Aid offices does not consider some to the other basic housing needs such as damage deposits, utilities, or telephone services.

The only alternative to apartment living is the dorm 'life'. The

Chicano student is looked-over by an unsympathetic resident advisers who know nothing about Chicanos and their culture. Other complaints, in regard to the dorms, stem from the noise which erupts from other abusive students living there, no choices in choosing a roommate, and the constant drubbing of dorm food. The student is continually forced to comply with dorm policy. The dorms are not a feasible option to the student because they are actually higher than the apartments.

We are demanding practicable options to the existing, forms of housing. The need for adequate housing at a reasonable price should be main concern for the University bureaucrats and the staff legislatures. Viva la CASA!

Full financial aid grant

Many students are dissatisfied with the work study department because of irrelevant job placement and the low hourly pay rate has forced students to work more than 15 hours per week to meet the payment of deferred tuition, housing and board.

Dissatisfaction has also been aired concerning National Direct Student Loan. The future payments of NDSLs are weighed carefully when students are considering aid because of the inconsistencies in the job market. Students are refusing loans because of the insecurity of future jobs, thereby, cutting the individual funds by approximately 20 per cent.

For these reasons, we feel that the present financial aid structure should be revised.

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UMAS BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETINGS

MONDAY PLACE AND ROOM

November 12	Room 156, UMC
November 19	Room 156, UMC
November 26	Room 157, UMC
December 3	Room 156, UMC
December 10	Room 156, UMC

(ALL MEETINGS START AT 6:00 p.m.)

UMAS GENERAL ASSEMBLY MEETINGS

WEDNESDAY PLACE AND ROOM

November 21	Duane G-030
December 5	Ramaley 104

(ALL MEETINGS START AT 7:00 p.m.)

PLEASE BE ON TIME TO ALL MEETINGS
SI SE PUEDE

Why no Chicano Studies?

The University of Colorado does not offer a degree program in Chicano Studies. As students of the University of Colorado we feel we are justified in demanding a Degree Program in Chicano Studies for the following reasons.

Many of the majors now offered to students are either irrelevant or do not hold the student's basic interest. Therefore we deem it necessary that a major be offered in Chicano Studies.

Studies have shown that Chicano students with undetermined majors are a large

percentage of the dropouts. We feel that if students would have had the opportunity to major in Chicano Studies, they would have remained in school.

Secondly, the Chicano communities and school districts are demanding Chicano educators in the field of Chicano studies. The University of Colorado can fulfill much of this demand by instituting a Chicano Studies Department.

Every student at the University of Colorado should have the opportunity to increase their cultural awareness of the Chicano and Major in that field if he desires.



photo by Leonard Martinez

Within an hour after Quigley "shined on" the students, seven students barricaded themselves inside his office and demanded that the University administration deal with

the financial aid crisis immediately. Soon, more than 300 students had gathered to support the seven students inside.

Stop all recruiting until hassles resolved

Minority-control of minority affairs – the Resignation of James Corbridge

In the summer of 1968, the University administration began to recruit minority students to this campus. The administration did not do this because they wanted minorities here, but rather to secure federal monies. Minorities at the university also added to the prestige of CU.

The Educational Opportunity Program (EOP) was created to recruit and serve minority students at the university. The program set up special services to retain the students and provide every opportunity for them to receive their degree.

The University Financial Aid Program was to provide an adequate financial aid packet, which would meet the basic needs of each individual student.

Beginning in the Spring of 1969, students began to feel pressures from the financial aid office in that some of their needs were not being met. The university had emphasized the need for more minority numbers on campus but as they got more numbers, their commitment to provide adequate aid was not kept.

Students began to voice their dissatisfaction with the lack of financial aid. Every year they were promised more money, an end to the constant run-around and improvement in the management of the financial aid office.

Although the university administrators saw they were unable to provide financial aid for the students already here, they continued to recruit more students every semester.

As a result, a considerable amount of students were dropping out because they were not able to pay for books, rent, food, medicines and other basic needs. The number of Chicanos at the University has not increased noticeably in the last two years because of financial aid dropouts.

A crisis point has been reached this fall. Students problems have become immense and people should not go hungry when there is a commitment by the university administrators to provide adequate financial aid.

We are demanding an end to all recruitment of Chicanos to the CU campus until the university can honor its commitments to the Chicano students already here. We cannot take the responsibility of bringing students to the university with false promises.

This is a contradiction which must be corrected by the university administrators or face the consequences of answering to federal authorities for not providing a conducive atmosphere for minority students to continue their education.

One of the basic demands to precipitate from the financial aid crisis was the call for the resignation or firing of James Corbridge, Vice-President for Student and Minority Affairs. The demand was voiced as the latest action in the long battle for minority control of the minority programs.

As the financial aid crisis grew in scope and importance, UMAS-EOP students realized that without a spokesman at levels where money is appropriated for financial aid needs, we could not expect those needs to receive serious consideration.

Budgetary requests from the University are made by varying University administrators who convene annually to consider how much money should be requested for what areas. All of the Vice-Presidents and high administrators attend these meetings, and each requests money for his department.

James Corbridge requests money for the financial aid department and for the various minority-group support programs, and his request is relayed through channels all the way to the Colorado Commission on Higher Education, which then recommends how much money should be allocated to the University.

Since available monies are limited, each department spokesman must be especially insistent on appropriations for his area of concern, and the spokesman must be dedicated to his cause.

Corbridge has failed

Minority students have again and again voiced complaints over funding for the minority programs and for financial aid, and their complaints finally centered on one cause of the minority dilemma: James Corbridge was not doing his job as Vice-President for Minority Affairs.

Therefore, students have called for Corbridge's resignation, or if Corbridge resists, we demand his firing by University President Frederick P. Thieme.

A long, hard battle

Ironically, Corbridge's position was created due to tremendous pressures from minority-group students, administrators and faculty.

This pressure was evidenced in a proposal presented to the Faculty Council in March of 1972 that called for the establishment of a Vice-President for Minority Affairs. EOP directors and minority-group faculty members sponsored the proposal, and strongly recommended that the new VP be a minority-group person.

The Faculty Council voted to approve the proposal but added the title Associate Provost to the VP position. The proposal was then presented to the Board of Regents, who voted to approve the position on March 23, 1972.

The VP-Associate Provost was seen as providing input directly to the President and to the legislature, and would be a minority-person more receptive to input from minority-group persons. For too long no one administrator in Regent Hall was really accountable to minority-group students for broken University promises or unmet needs.

The closest we had come to a VP exclusively for minority students was the position of EOP coordinator, which was held at this time (March '72) by Mark Hannon. Hannon had displayed surface approval of the proposal, but his later actions were to show his true intentions.

Another battle

All progress on the VP proposal came to a halt when Hannon suspended Rich Falcon, Acting Asst. Director of UMAS-EOP, and touched off a long battle over many issues.

Hannon's action set off long efforts by UMAS students and staff to reinstate Falcon, and later, UMAS-EOP Director Pat Vigil, who was fired for not firing Falcon. All of the tremendous energies of UMAS went towards fighting the administrations' actions.

Hannon finally took another job in a far-away state, and has not been seen since the firings.

The University was able to bar Vigil and Falcon from campus, and court actions are still pending on the University's actions.

Corbridge must resign

In the midst of all the fighting over staff firings, the Vice-President for Minority Affairs was appointed with little fanfare and publicity. James Corbridge assumed the position and became the Vice-President for student and minority affairs.

When students began fighting because of difficulties with financial aid, the subject of Vice-President for Minority Affairs once again came to the forefront of the controversy.

Corbridge answered calls for his resignation by saying "The minority-program directors decided to forgo a minority VP and divide the money up among the programs." Hannon's salary and the salary required for a VP for minority affairs had been divided among the programs for a short-term monetary gain.

Now students are demanding a reconsideration of this decision. Since no white administrator for minority programs has ever shown the motivation needed to effectively fight for minority students, we must have a Vice-President who is sensitive to our needs, who has gone through the same experiences, who knows what it is like to be discriminated against.

We need a Vice-President for Minority Affairs who is a Chicano, Black, Indian, or Asian American.

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Farm Labor Task Force UMC 187 443-2211, ext. 6572

Boycott Safeway



James Corbridge, Vice President for Minority Affairs, looks at his shoes as students reject him as their representative in the University administration. The crowd, made up of students from every EOP program, called for him to step down to permit a minority to replace him.



photo by Leonard Martinez

State Representative Sandy Arnold (center) tells students the Governor is the only person who can call for a special session of the legislature to deal with the immediate financial aid

crisis. Later in the day, Arnold arranged for the students to talk with Governor John Vanderhoof on Nov. 2.

Story of a Fall student 1966-68

Story of a Fall Student 1966-1968
Money. Money. Who's Got the Money?

Many students are probably wondering why there should be such a hassle over a few dollars in regard to financial aid — Is this question really that important? This is a question which every person must answer for themselves.

1968 Alone

In 1968 and before then, no Chicanos or few were enrolled in the University. The majority of Blacks at the University were athletes in those days — Then Martin Luther King was killed and the University erupted. Students began demonstrating under a thing called the Day of Conscious Committee was formed.

Many SDS activists were involved, as was Wilmon Cooks, a CU Football fullback, two Chicanos and the other disturbed activists. Many people, angered by the death of King, rallied into a mass group which demanded an end to discrimination of

minorities both on campus and in athletics. Students also demanded an end to the entrance exam and to institute programs which would address themselves

to the needs of minority students.

First EOP

That summer of 1968, the first EOP programs at the University and many of the activists were employed within the EOP programs; others left the campus in disgust of the out-right racism shown by fraternities, sororities, administrators and many others at the University. The University demonstrations embarrassed the State as pictures and stories reached national magazines such as Life and Time.

Give a Little, Take A Lot

Ever since the EOP programs were instituted there have been financial aid problems. Students have constantly marched on Regents and demanded changes in the Administration and have asked for more money and more control over the Financial Programs.

In the Spring of 1970, students sat in at Regents demanding more

sensitivity to the minority students; Ricardo Falcon, who was killed in Orogrande, N.M., was one of those who sat in and was dismissed two years later when he helped lead a student struggle to gain more control over their funds and programs.

During the demonstrations in 1970 Falcon stated, "We must never turn our backs on the needs of our people; we must do whatever we have to until our needs are met."

Today, again, students are asking for more control of their programs. The battle line is the same. The University Administration asks for a cease fire and yet they constantly break the truce.

Taxpayers

State-funded Universities and Colleges are funded and built by the taxpayer's dollars. The minorities had never really participated or had taken advantage of the state supported colleges. Yet, the people's (minorities) had paid taxes into the State; finally the minorities have begun to ask for part of the many years of taxes that have been paid by their ancestors.

Financial Aid and Freedom

Poor people, whether they are Black, Brown, Red, Yellow or White need to have a free education available to them. The rich call down the poor welfare cases and yet they make education and training difficult to obtain.

If we were educated, then we are free and freedom is what we need in order to escape the chains of apathy — the fight for financial aid is to end the poverty in the barrios and ghettos.

Len Avila

Vanderhoof meeting was just that

The press coverage of the recent meeting between University students and Gov. John Vanderhoof served only to confuse the public and keep them in the dark as to the financial aid problems at the University.

The meeting was described by the press as "tense and angry." The press used expressions such as "heated" and "clash" to dramatize their stories. They printed photos of what appeared to be a confrontation between police and Chicanos. This type of coverage only confused and prejudiced the public even more.

According to the students, the meeting with the Governor was "just a meeting with another man." They said they made statements they felt were necessary and they were neither angry or tense. "The problem was presented very clearly and he [Vanderhoof] knew exactly what we were talking about," they said.

The Rocky Mountain News reported that the students were asking the Governor for "increased financial aid for minority students. . . This is far from the truth. The students were asking

that Vanderhoof call for a special session of the State legislature (as only he can do).

The legislature would then be asked to deal with the \$1.4 million of "unmet need" which the University administration says that it must have to provide for students already enrolled at the University.

The \$1.4 million affects all students who receive financial aid and minorities stand to receive only an estimated \$200,000 of this total. Approximately 80 percent of the school's students receive financial assistance in one form or another.

Although the students that met with the Governor were not all Chicanos, the press repeatedly reported that "Chicanos confronted the Governor."

The news media distorted the facts and the real problem was lost in the shuffle. The meeting with Vanderhoof was described as a confrontation. The media then tried to make it appear as a police-Chicano hassle.

The students are determined to accurately inform the public of the financial aid problem and not allow the news media to cloud the issue.

Discrimination alive and well at the University of Colorado

The University is discriminating against minority students and by doing so, they stand to lose millions of dollars of federal monies which pour into assistance programs. It is only the administration's fear of losing this funding that forces them to give the impression they are helping minorities.

While the University boasts about its leadership role in minority programs, President Frederick Thieme refers to the largest program, UMAS, as a "Junior Mafia."

The discriminatory and racist practices are not always as blatant as Thieme's remarks, but the result is the same. Some of the more subtle discrimination can be seen in the priority Chicanos received in the processing of NDSL checks. When school began this year 31.8 percent of the NDSL checks for Spanish-surnamed students were ready as opposed to 50.6 percent of the checks for non-Chicanos. It was more than five weeks into the semester before all the NDSL checks were processed and many students went without books.

Statistics indicate poor innovation on the part of the University in compliance of Title VI. The Compliance report conducted on September 24, 1973 is upsetting.

In the area of parity, according to the Committee on Parity and Recruitment, "As long as Parity is not reached and maintained there

will not be equality in Higher Education at CU." Parity has been fought for by several groups for many years. It basically requires twelve percent of students, staff, and Faculty to be Chicanos.

The problems of discrimination range from the past Quintana scholarship discrimination case, to the current situation of a student being denied the right to become a legal resident according to the University, in which a suit is currently being prepared. One cannot overlook the University's "Social Injustice".

In 1972 UMAS responded to the problems by saying, "...so the story goes on and on...an infinitum. All we have been saying to the University is to treat us justly and fairly and equally. But the university does not listen, and we are forced to put our programs, our jobs, our communities, our honor and pride, compassion and courage on the line! Yes we are forced unless we are willing to compromise our prosperity to compromise the educational opportunities of our younger Chicano brothers and sisters yet to come, and who may never have a chance to attend the largest and supposedly leading educational institution in the state, to challenge the University and remind it we are American Citizens too; and we fight for what is right." For the minority student at C.U. discrimination is not a term, but a hard fact.



photo by Leonard Martinez

An estimated 300 students marched to Macky where they voiced dissatisfaction with everything from financial aid problems to Corbridge's performance as Vice President for Minority Affairs.



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Students should have direct input

Fermenting problems with financial aid have brought minority students before Gov. Vanderhoof with a demand for a special legislative session. The Governor stated that there cannot be a demand placed on him, since he in return does not demand.

The Governor is not severed from his office and demands should be placed before any office if it should reflect a lack of administrative competence. No greater image of incompetence has been reflected to date than student hassles with financial aid.

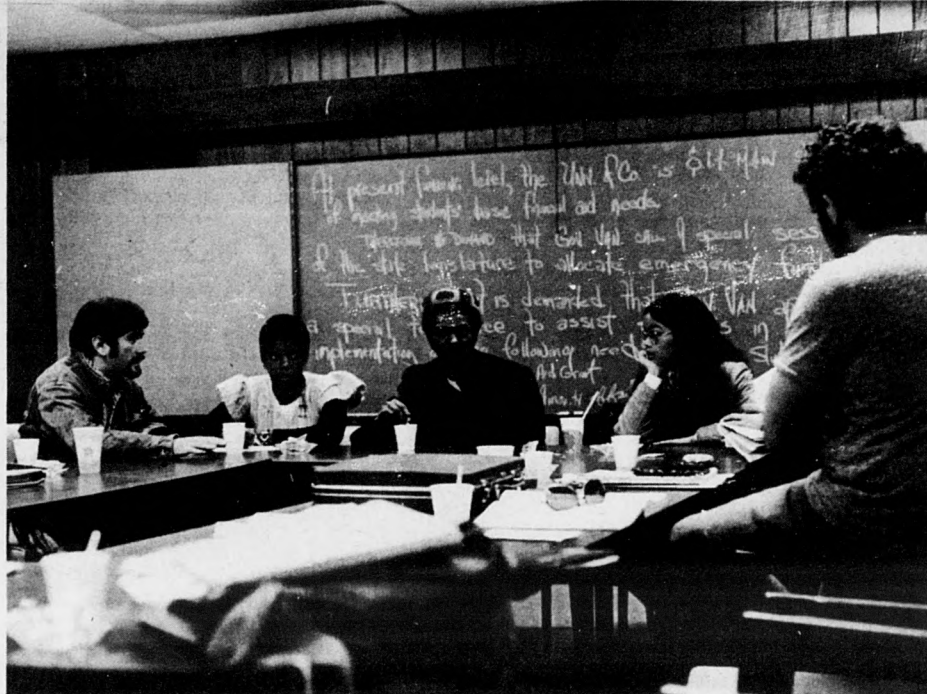
Minority students at the University of Colorado have developed a history of problems placed before administrators, and the same officials always will deny responsibility. This has happened to such an extent that students have either found themselves locked into a closed circle of administrators, or involuntarily withdrawn from the school.

A vent for frustrations was finally provided when one official placed responsibility on the state legislature for financial aid problems. State representative Sandy Arnold said that prior to his reading of the problems in the *Colorado Daily*, he was not aware that problems with financial aid existed.

University lobbyist Roland C. Rautenstrauss said that he takes a proposed budget submitted by the vice president of minority affairs to the Commission of Higher Education where it is submitted by them to the legislature. The university is in no way responsible in lobbying for EOP funds.

Roland also said that in 1969, when University lobbyists were responsible to the legislature for EOP funds the action was more personalized. As it stands now the Colorado Commission on Higher Education lumps all the budget requests from different universities and colleges for funds, and presents them as a total budget to the legislature.

The demand is that students have funds for unmet needs. If this calls for the C.C.H.E. to be informed as to student needs, open hearings should be held for the budget request made. Students should have direct input before the legislature, regarding the budget, and how it affects each University. — Jose Medina.



Black and Chicano students discuss the demands to be made at the Governor's meeting

set for that afternoon. One of the Black students went with the group to the meeting.

How to not conduct a meeting

This may appear to be a very unusual and absurd game, but this is exactly what took place Friday November 2nd 1973 when a group of concerned students approached Gov. Vanderhoof with demands for assistance with the financial aid problems at the University of Colorado, Boulder campus.

1. Schedule a meeting and inform the citizen participants.
 - a. Have secretary schedule it for entire afternoon docket.
 2. Inform the local police dept. and station armed officers outside capitol building.
 - a. 5 patrol cars with 2 men per car
 - b. More show of force depends on individual state of insecurity.
 3. Maintain negative attitude thruout entire meeting.
 4. Invite
 - a. 3 University administration officials
 - b. 3 legislative representatives
 - c. ALL local news media representatives
 - i. good tactic to have cameras whirring & clicking, especially glaring lights.
 - a. ideal time to maintain good posture and overall physical appearance
 5. Situate seating positions thruout your office so as to avoid all meaningful discussion between the citizens, administration, representatives, and of course, yourself.
 - a. Sit at your desk with a firm position of authority
 - b. Position 6 chairs, for the citizens, around your desk with their backs to the other parties.
 - c. Place the three University officials seated against the wall and out of view.
 - d. Place the legislators indiscriminantly thruout office
 - i. same with news media, aides and observers.
 6. Upon arrival of citizens, inform them via one legislator and one secretary, that you can only allow a certain number of citizen representatives in your office.
 7. Once citizens are seated, inform them that you only have 15 minutes and then you must rush to another meeting.
 8. During the time in which the citizens are informing you of their needs and problems, reply briefly with the usual intelligent statements i.e....
 - a. "I don't wanna sit around the table, I wanna sit at my desk"
 - b. "You don't demand of the Governor."
 - c. "I have been hungry more days than you have lived"
 - d. "When the Governor of Colorado says the meeting is over, then by golly the meeting is over"
 10. After 15 minutes has gone by, and if you haven't freaked by now, then immediately look at your watch and call the meeting to an end.
 9. Have one legislator interrupt with rhetoric nonsense
 - a. At designated cues, have others interrupt if discussion becomes mentally fatiguing.
 11. Once you are ready to leave the meeting, quickly press the button under your desk in order to summon the police force.
 - a. So as to effectively have the police enter right as you leave, this phase of your tactics can be rehearsed so as to insure perfect timing.
 12. Once you have left, have one legislator remain to defend your honor, state your good intentions and stall for time.
- ** to be utilized and implemented exclusively by insensitive, inconsiderate Governors and their meetings with concerned students and citizens.

Governor's meeting 'Slap in the face'

After the meeting with Governor Vanderhoof on November 2 concerning the Financial Aid Crisis, which in my opinion was just another whitewash and more important, a slap in the face, not only to UMAS (United Mexican American Students) but to all minority organizations on the Boulder Campus, a few questions arose in my mind.

It was obvious from the meeting that the Governor is under the assumption that our government is founded on Monarchy and Dictatorship rather than democracy.

The Governor stated that "No one demands anything of me." The fact that he is a tool of the people and was put into office by the people must have slipped his mind. Furthermore, we have "requested" action be taken time and time again and the crisis still re-

mains. The mere fact that it took the taking over of an office to gain his attention proves that the time for making requests is over, it is now time to make demands and take action.

If the Governor would have given us an hour of his time, as he promised, instead of having us removed by the police after only 15 minutes he would have realized this. Evidently the Governor doesn't feel minorities have any rights at all, which confirms my suspicions about John Vanderhoof.

It is a fact that the minority programs at the University of Colorado are facing 1.4 million dollars in unmet need. As a result, students are unable to pay rent, purchase books or buy food. When confronted with this the Governor simply stated that he has seen more hungry days than we have days in our lives. I say to

the Governor, "Bull", if he had he would realize just how serious the problem is.

We have taken the issue as far as we can take it but to no avail, it is now time to make a decision. Are we going to continue to discuss the issue, only to have insensitive administrators continue to pacify us or are we going to take action.

In my opinion the time for discussion has come to an end, it is now time to move. Enough is enough.

Mike Carreras
Chairman
United Mexican American
Students (UMAS)
Board of Directors

Chicken File Gumbo
Has come to Boulder
The Ragin Cajun Restaurant
13th & College "on the Hill"

"Let's Join Hands" A Polycultural Dinner

SPONSORED BY THE HUMAN RELATIONS CENTER,
THE U.M.C. BOARD, AND C.U. PARENTS, LTD.

Featuring a Potpourri of Food and Entertainment

ENTERTAINMENT WILL INCLUDE:

C.U. FOLKLORICO BALLET
C.U. BLACK CHOIR
C.U. RUSSIAN CHOIR AND DANCERS
DENVER EAST HIGH SCHOOL JAZZ BAND
BALLET TEPEYAC

Friday, November 16th

Advance Tickets \$2⁵⁰

SERVING AT 6:00 P.M.
GLENN MILLER BALLROOM
UNIVERSITY MEMORIAL CENTER
UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO

HUMAN RELATIONS CENTER
KOENIG ALUMNI CENTER
STUDENT TICKET BOOTH — UMC
LOGGIA

ONLY A LIMITED NUMBER OF TICKETS ARE AVAILABLE

Boycott Farah Pants

People needed to picket stores for Christmas rush. For more information go to UMAS Office UMC 187 or call UMAS 443-2211, ext. 6572.

Noticias – noticias – noticias

Job Applications
The UMAS English component will be needing more Teaching Assistants for the Spring 1974 semester. If you wish to apply please come by TB-1, room 204 and fill out an application. Sharp and reliable persons are needed.

Brown, and all colors
Elementary children in Lafayette need tutors! Volunteers will have transportation to their assignments. These children need you! For more information contact the Clearing House in room 188 at the U.M.C. 443-2211 ext. 7632.

Fund-Raising Raffle
\$1,000 is needed to finalize legal defense payments for our carnal, Brian Sanchez. A 300-500 pound side of beef will be cut and prepared for your freezer.
Tickets can be purchased at the U.M.A.S. office or at U.M.A.S. Publications at the U.M.C. from Brian Sanchez or from Freddy "Freak" Trujillo. Tickets are \$1.00 each, or 7 for \$5.00. The date of the drawing is Nov. 18, at 1:30 p.m. at St. Thomas Aquinas Church, at 14th & Aurora.
Let's get together and care for one another, besides a side of beef will go a long way in the winter. Que No?

Sociology majors
Trabajadores de la Raza of the University of Michigan is recruiting Chicano sociology students for a special masters degree program in social work.

Recruiter Steve Applewhite, who was on campus last week, said there are 200,000 Chicanos in Michigan who experience the same problems as Colorado Chicanos. But there are only 27 Chicanos at the University of Michigan, which is in Ann Arbor.
The School of Social Work there offers five programs that involve a combination of classroom and field work. Most of them require 56 hours of credit work over a two-year period.

Financial aid and supportive services are available. Students interested in the program may write for more information and applications to Ignacio Salazar, 1036 A Frieze Bldg., Ann Arbor, Michigan, 48104.

Comida Chicana
The Bilingual-Bicultural Commission at St. Thomas Aquinas is now taking registration for those interested in learning to prepare Mexican foods.
Classes will be held at St. Thomas Aquinas in the basement, starting Nov. 14 deadline for registration is Nov. 11. If interested call Anna Garcia at 447-1213, or Elsie Gutierrez at 494-5508.

Gracias



Jose Gaitan (seated) was represented by attorney Walter Gerash Nov. 2, in a motion to dismiss indictment for murder on grounds of discrimination. Co-defendant Roger Abeyta not pictured was indicted 2 years before Jose and both were active in Chicano oriented programs from within Canon City walls.

Benefit Dinner for Farmworkers

Sat., Nov. 17
5 p.m. to 9 p.m.
at
St. Thomas Aquinas Church
14th and Aurora
Good Mexican food!
—Red chile and beans
—Puesole
—Spanish Rice
—Sopapillas
\$1.50 a plate, tickets at the door
Everybody's Welcomed!

Spring Registration

November 26 thru 29 are the dates for pre-registering for the Spring Semester, 1974.

Make your appointment now either with your major advisor or with Joey Lavat so that you can be advised as to what courses to take spring semester.

Admin. Annex. 264 (Willard) Call ext. 7730 or 7739

Don't wait til Spring

Martinez

(from page 5)

police officers and prosecutors of that Commonwealth not to advise the news media of prior criminal records (arrests or convictions) of citizens, nor to issue inflammatory statements as to the merits of any case, or of the character of any accused.

Frederico F. Pena
Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund
209 16th St., Suite 200
Denver, CO 80202

Chicano Dance

Music by Conjunto de Aztlan
Saturday, Nov. 17
9 p.m. - 1 a.m.

Sacred Heart Church
13th and Mapleton

BYOB

Door prizes, and a good time is guaranteed for all.
Sponsored by the Boulder County Economic Opportunity Council

El Diario Ads Cost Less

Compare our prices:

Full page (10" x 16")	\$110.00
1/2 page (10" x 8")	\$60.00
1/4 page (6" x 8")	\$36.00
back cover	\$70.00
back cover (color)	\$85.00
per column inch	\$1.50

For example, this ad would cost \$10. Help support the only chicano newspaper in Boulder and our students will support your business.

Francisco's family suffers

Francisco Martinez has been professionally assassinated by the news media. He has been charged with five felonies stemming from his alleged participation in bombings in the city of Denver during the month of October.
Francisco Martinez is a 26 year-old Chicano attorney and defender of La Raza y los pobres.

The police establishment in this country is using every possible weapon at its disposal to discredit Francisco as an attorney and at the same time break the strength of the Chicano Movement in Colorado by calling a Grand Jury to investigate certain groups, certain individuals, and certain programs.

Raza defend yourselves by forming committees for the defense of Francisco Martinez. En

nuestras familias siempre tenemos lugar en nuestro corazon para proteger los inocentes.

Send your letter of support to:
Mrs. Jose H. Martinez
808 8th Street
Alamosa, Colorado Aztlan 81101

The Ragin Cajun
Restaurant
has "Mexican Food"
13th & College
"on the Hill"

El Diario
ads cost less

Compare
our rates

Full page \$110
1/2 page \$60
1/4 page \$36

back cover
\$70
per column inch
\$1.50

For example, an ad this size would cost \$9. Help support the only Chicano newspaper in Boulder and our students will support your business.

El Diario Coupon

WITH THIS COUPON

20% DISCOUNT ON PURCHASE



FILM DEVELOPING

24-Hour Service Enlarging

LOOK

PHOTO SERVICE

On 7th St

443-5310 1503 Broadway

Black & White and Color Finishing

Film and Supplies

FASTEST SERVICE

IN BOULDER

ASUC

FIGHTS BACK!

IT HAS BECOME FASHIONABLE TO ACUSE ASUC OF BULLSHIT, CORRUPTION AND GRAFT. MANY SELF-PROCLAIMED "LEADERS" HAVE ACCUSED ASUC OF DOING NOTHING FOR THE STUDENTS. WE SAY: LET THE FACTS BE KNOWN!!

• COURSE EVALUATION • \$5000 FOR NORLIN LIBRARY • TEST FILE
 • VOTER REGISTRATION • COMPREHENSIVE HOUSING PLAN FOR BOULDER
 • FREE TELEPHONE • FREE TYPEWRITERS • FREE COFFEE & TEA
 • ANTI-RAPE SQUAD CAR • WHISTLESTOP • KIDDIE KAMPUS
 • STUDENT LEGAL RIGHTS • EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES • RAPID TRANSIT
 • WORK-STUDY • WOMAN'S COMMISSION • COLO STUDENT ALLIANCE
 • ASUC NEWSLETTER • ASUC HANDBOOK • FACULTY OMBUDSPERSON
 • AFFIRMATIVE ACTION • UMC BOARD • ENVIRONMENT BOARD
 • FINANCE BOARD • OPEN REGENT'S MEETINGS • LETTUCE BOYCOTT
 • COMPLAINT BOOTHS • FOUGHT TUITION INCREASES
 • POLITICAL RIGHTS FUND • CONSUMER AID • FINANCIAL AID
 • SUPPORT FOR COLORADO COURT CHILDREN • BCTO
 • ELIMINATED DROP-ADD FEES • ASUC HOUSING COMMISSION
 • CLEARING HOUSE • STUDENT OPINION SURVEY
 • TELLER CENTER RESEARCH • DAILY RE-CYCLING
 • DEAD WEEK STUDY AIDS • TASK FORCE ON WOMAN'S ATHLETICS
 • ROCKY MOUNTAIN RESCUE • RECREATION BOARD
 • HUMAN RELATIONS BOARD • CULTURAL EVENTS
 • MILITARY & DRAFT COUNSELING • CU FM RADIO

PLUS

FUNDING FOR OVER 40 STUDENT GROUPS!

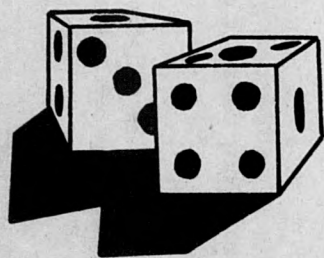
ASUC is people helping people, not cold computer logic. People who care... people willing to take the time to make Boulder a better place to live, play and study in.

We need your help to make ASUC a success. Stop by our office in the UMC (Room 163) for a cup of coffee and a smiling face, not a computer.

**THE ASSOCIATED STUDENTS OF
THE UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO**

TO START:
SIMPLY QUIT YOUR JOB,
MOVE YOUR FAMILY TO
BOULDER, AND BUY A
PENCIL. NOW TAKE UP
THE DICE AND YOU'RE
READY TO PLAY THE

FINANCIAL GAME



START

The file room lost your records — go back to start and wait one year for your next turn.

Your NDSL check is delayed — miss your next three turns trying to find out why.

Your work-study job of selling bootleers at football games is taken by a glee club member — report to the recreation building to clean shitters.

Shortcut: If you were in the top 20 percent of your high school class; or if your parents earn between \$10,000 and \$15,000 a year; or if you can run the 100 in 9.3 — take the short-cut.

Shine Nark Hefty's boots — call Corrsbridge "Mistuh" and don't make any demands of the Governor.

If you're on the short-cut go on to the next space. If you are a regular student, go back two spaces for getting in the way.

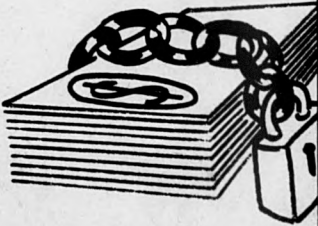
Say the Pledge of Alligence, sing the star spangled Banner and take a head of lettuce to lunch — you've just been overpaid by a computer error.

Take President Fred-die to lunch, if you can keep from blowing your lunch, advance two spaces.

Your '57 Chevy just threw a rod. If you're on the short-cut have your parents buy you a new car. If you're a regular student, go back to start and throw a drag.

You are now ready to start the semester. If you took the short-cut, go to class. If you took the long route, drop out, you're too far behind to catch up.

Detour — If you are White pass up this space; if you are a minority see your special financial aid officer. For example, all Chicanos form a line outside Jerry Solo's office.



Payroll lost your W-2 form — no check this week. Since it's Friday, don't have books anyway.

You are broke and can't pay rent — move in with your brother. His 12 kids and his two German Shepards.

Your wife is going working, deduct \$1,500 from your financial aid package unless you can get her pregnant before your next turn.